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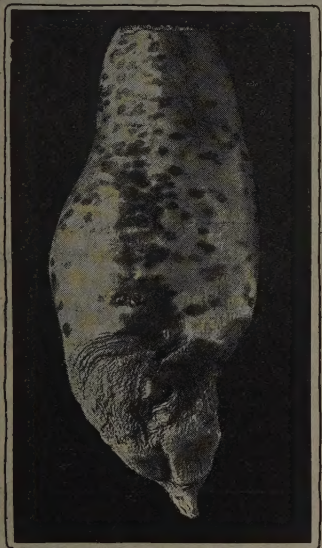
Sweet-Potato Diseases



DISEASES of sweet potatoes are divisible into two classes, (1) field troubles, and (2) storage rots. Field troubles are divisible into root and stem diseases and leaf diseases.

Root and stem diseases include stem-rot, black-rot, foot-rot, scurf, and root-rot; and leaf diseases, leaf-blight, white-rust, and leaf-spot. For the control of the first-mentioned three diseases, seed selection, the use of clean seed beds, disinfection of the seed potatoes before bedding, and crop rotations are about all that can be recommended, since the fungi causing the diseases invade the interior and make the use of fungicides futile.

Scurf is best controlled by disinfecting the seed potatoes for 10 minutes in a solution of mercuric chlorid (1 ounce to 8 gallons of water).

Root-rot is particularly difficult to control. Deep, clean cultivation, aeration of the soil, and crop rotation, together with the careful selection of disease-free potatoes for seed, are important aids.

Leaf-blight, leaf-spot, and white-rust have never been serious enough to require remedial measures.

Control of the five storage rots described hinges on careful storage-house management.

Sweet potatoes infected with field diseases should never be placed in storage, for heavy loss will follow. But this elimination of field diseases must be coupled with a well-regulated system of storage, the first requisite of which is a thoroughly disinfected house free from the numerous storage-rot germs.

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Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry
WM. A. TAYLOR, Chief
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SWEET-POTATO DISEASES.

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CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SWEET-POTATO DISEASES.

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SWEET POTATOES are subject to diseases in the field and rots in storage and transit. The former may be divided into root and stem diseases and leaf diseases. Stem-rot, black-rot, foot-rot, scurf, and root-rot affect the stems and roots; leaf-blight, leaf-spot, and white-rust, the foliage. Selection of disease-free seed, disinfection of the seed potatoes in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and deep and thorough cultivation are among the methods of control. Leaf diseases never have been serious enough to require remedial measures.

The storage rots include soft-rot, ring-rot, black-rot, dry-rot, Java black-rot, and charcoal rot. Losses from these troubles are heavy in storage, but may be reduced considerably by proper storage methods, and may be controlled by careful handling and by storing only sound potatoes in a suitable, thoroughly disinfected house in which proper temperature and humidity are maintained. If this practice is followed, the potatoes may be held until spring, when much higher prices may be obtained than by selling the surplus when the crop is dug. The characteristics of the various diseases in field and storage are given, and control methods are presented so far as known.

FIELD DISEASES.

STEM-ROT (WILT, BLUE-STEM, YELLOW BLIGHT).

DESCRIPTION.

The first indication of stem-rot in the field is a slight change in the color of the leaves of affected plants. The leaves become duller in color, then yellowed between the veins and somewhat puckered, these symptoms being followed by wilting of the vines (fig. 1). The youngest leaves generally show the disease first. The diseased stems are blackened inside. This discoloration sometimes extends 3 to 5

FIG. 1.—A sweet-potato plant showing the characteristic symptoms of stem-rot.

feet from the hill and is a sure sign of stem-rot. Later the stems break open and the surfaces become blackened and rotted, though the plant may produce a few potatoes on which sprouts frequently develop. The organism causing stem-rot may also invade the roots, forming a blackened ring about a quarter of an inch below the surface of the potato (fig. 2). Sprouts from such potatoes are likely to be diseased.

In the hotbed the symptoms of the disease are similar to those in the field. Diseased plants can generally be detected by the faint purplish tint which is cast through the white part of the stem and by the yellow discoloration of the leaves.

CONTROL.

Fertilizers and fungicides ineffective.—As the fungus causing stem-rot attacks the interior of the plants, fungicides give no relief. Lime and gypsum applied to the soil are of no value.

Seed selection.—The fungus lives over in sweet potatoes in the storage house and grows from diseased seed potatoes into the plants developed from them. In the early stages these diseased plants are hard to detect, and, in consequence, many of them are set in the field, where the fungus continues to grow. It is, therefore, imperative that only healthy potatoes be used for seed. Healthy seed can be secured by selection in the fall at digging time, while the potatoes are still attached to the vines. Each hill should be tested by splitting the stem, and potatoes should be taken for seed only from plants the insides of whose stems are not streaked with black, though it should be remembered that a heavy frost will also produce a similar appearance. The fall selection of seed is necessary, owing to the fact that in the spring or during the winter it is difficult and frequently impossible to tell whether the potatoes are diseased or not, since after a period in storage the bundles (the tissues traversing the tuber) of healthy potatoes often become somewhat darkened, even though the fungus is not present.

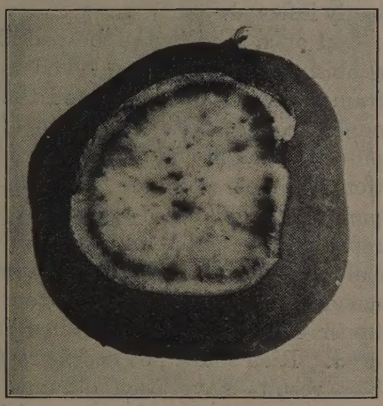

FIG. 2.—Sweet-potato stem-rot. A section through a sweet potato, showing the blackened ring just below the surface caused by the stem-rot fungus.

The potatoes selected for seed should be stored in baskets or crates, in a part of the house where they will not come in contact with the general stock.

In the spring, just before bedding them, disinfect the seed potatoes by treating for 5 to 10 minutes in a solution made by dissolving 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate in 8 gallons of water. Only wooden vessels should be used for disinfection. Corrosive sublimate is a strong poison and should be kept out of the reach of animals. This treatment will not kill the stem-rot fungus within the potato, but it will destroy any spores that may be on the surface. The solution of corrosive sublimate should not be used more than two or three times, since it loses its effectiveness after repeated use. If for any reason corrosive sublimate can not be used, the potatoes may be immersed

for 5 minutes in a solution of formaldehyde made by adding 1 pint of commercial formalin to 30 gallons of water.

Preparation of the hotbed.—The repeated use of the same soil year after year in the hotbed is probably one the chief means of distributing many sweet-potato diseases. This soil, after the hotbed season is over, is often either left in the beds or thrown out to one side with all the decayed potatoes and manure. The germs multiply, and if the same soil is used the next year the potatoes and plants are at once exposed to infection. Furthermore, when bedding their potatoes, farmers frequently throw the diseased potatoes to one side. These eventually become mixed with the soil, and the disease germs are carried on the shoes and by chickens, etc., to the hotbed. As a result hotbeds which might otherwise produce healthy plants become badly infected.

Soil once used in the hotbed should be hauled away and all the rubbish around the bed raked up and carted off or burned. The framework of the hotbed and the ground around it should be thoroughly soaked with a solution of formaldehyde made by mixing 1 pint of formalin and 30 gallons of water, or, if preferred, with a solution of copper sulphate made by dissolving 1 pound of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. It is advisable that this treatment be repeated after about 24 hours. The soil for the hotbed, or preferably sand, should be obtained from some place where sweet potatoes have never been grown, if possible from some high spot in the woods. The upper 6 inches of the soil should be thrown away and only subsoil used. Rich soil is not necessary for the hotbed; in fact, some of the best results have been obtained by using pure sand. The farm implements used to handle and haul away the old soil should not be used to handle new soil or sand without being cleaned and disinfected with a solution of either formalin or corrosive sublimate. A grade of subsoil should be used that will not bake or form a crust through which the sprouts can not emerge.

In regions where sweet-potato diseases occur, the use of stable manure in the hotbed is a practice of doubtful value, since potatoes discarded or fed to stock find their way too easily to the manure pile. However, stable manure may be safely used if great care is exercised to cook all decayed or diseased potatoes before feeding them to stock and never to throw them out in the yard, where infected parts may be carried around on the feet of poultry and farm animals.

Crop rotation.—Although healthy plants may be grown by careful seed selection and care in the preparation of the hotbed, the effort is largely wasted if the plants are set on infested soil. It is, therefore, imperative that the plants be set on new ground or ground which has not produced sweet potatoes for several years.

The stem-rot fungus will live in the soil for several years, even in the absence of sweet potatoes. For that reason, sweet potatoes should not be planted on the same ground oftener than once in three or four years. The fungus may not be eradicated completely within that time, but it certainly will be greatly reduced. No other crops are known to be attacked by the stem-rot fungus; therefore, any crops commonly grown in the region may be used in the rotation.

Slip seeding.—By slip seeding is understood the practice of cutting up the vines so as to include at least two buds or leaves and inserting one end, usually the larger, into the ground, the potatoes produced therefrom to be used for seed for the next year's crop. The practice of slip seeding is followed generally in some localities and not at all in others. When intelligently done it is an efficacious means of controlling sweet-potato diseases. However, if practiced independently of all sanitary measures it is of little value. The writer has examined quantities of slip-seed stock, both in the field and in storage, and found an abundance of stem-rot, black-rot, foot-rot, and practically all of the diseases present in that particular locality. In regions where the disease germs are not present in all soils beneficial results have been obtained.

PRECAUTIONS IN SLIP SEEDING.

To obtain results from slip seeding the following precautions must be taken:

1. The cutting should be made from healthy vines. This will seem obvious when it is remembered that the organism causing stem-rot often grows out into the vines 4 to 5 feet from the hill and it can not always be detected without pinching open the vine.
2. The cuttings must be planted on new ground or on ground on which sweet potatoes have not been grown for at least six years.
3. The potatoes produced by the cuttings must be picked over and disinfected in the spring before bedding, according to directions already given.
4. The seed potatoes must be bedded in a hotbed prepared according to the directions given above.

DISTRIBUTION, PREVALENCE, AND LOSS.

Stem-rot is prevalent in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Alabama, and Arkansas and is present in Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Probably it occurs in other States also.

In New Jersey 10 to 50 per cent of the crop is destroyed by stem-rot each year, and fields have been found where 95 per cent of the plants were killed. In New Jersey and Delaware, where the sweet potato forms an important money crop, the losses annually amount to many thousands of dollars. Conditions are equally bad in Iowa, parts of Kansas, and in southern Illinois. In Maryland, Virginia,

and Alabama, although the losses are considerable each year, they are relatively less than in New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, and Kansas. In other States the losses at present are comparatively small. At the most conservative estimate, stem-rot is responsible for a loss of at least three-quarters of a million dollars annually to the sweet-potato crop in the United States.

HOW STEM-ROT IS DISTRIBUTED.

Stem-rot will live throughout the winter in the soil on the remains of dead sweet-potato vines and in the potatoes in storage. Therefore, the distribution of the disease from one field to another in the same locality may be brought about by (1) insects, (2) farm animals which roam from one field to another, (3) farm implements, (4) drainage water, (5) wind, and (6) discarded diseased roots dumped on the fields as fertilizer, either before or after being fed to stock.

The distribution of the disease from one locality to another is brought about primarily by the exchange or sale of seed potatoes and plants. In some cases the appearance of the disease in a locality can be definitely traced to the importation of seed potatoes and plants.

CAUSE OF STEM-ROT.

Two different fungi, or moldlike plant growths, *Fusarium batatatis* and *Fusarium hyperoxysporum*, cause the stem-rot of sweet potatoes. These organisms, like many others of their kind, can live for several years on decayed vegetation in the soil until they again come in contact with the sweet potato.

Infection takes place through the roots, either in the field after the plants are set out or in the hotbed by growing from diseased potatoes into the plants. Such infected plants when set in the field soon die.

The mycelium or vegetative part of the fungus develops rapidly and often enters the root and grows up into the water-carrying vessels of the stem, where it forms a barrier to the passing of water and plant food from the roots to the leaves. Following the death of the plant the vines turn black, the fungus living thereafter on the decaying vegetation. On the dead vines numerous fruiting bodies, or spores, are developed. Being very small, the spores are readily carried by the wind, insects, and other agencies to other fields, where new infections may arise.

BLACK-ROT (BLACK-SHANK, BLACK-ROOT).

DESCRIPTION.

Black-rot (caused by the fungus *Sphaeronema fimbriatum*) may occur on any of the underground parts of the plant. On the sweet potato the fungus produces dark to nearly black, somewhat sunken, more or less circular spots on the surface (fig. 3). In the early

stages these spots are small and nearly round, but under favorable conditions they enlarge, until frequently nearly the whole potato is involved. Often in the center of the spots will be seen more or less circular areas, from one-fourth to one-half an inch in diameter, in

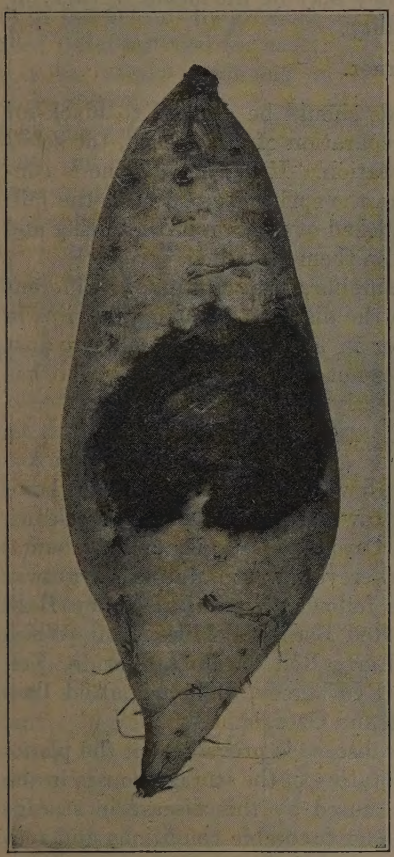

FIG. 3.—Sweet-potato black-rot. A sweet potato showing the black circular spot produced by the black-rot fungus. Such spots are somewhat sunken.

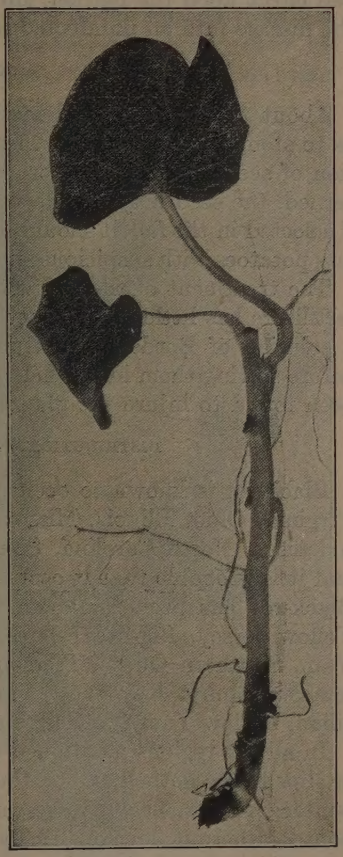

FIG. 4.—Sweet-potato black-rot. A small plant showing the characteristic blackening of the underground part of the stem.

which may be found fruiting bodies of the fungus. The surface of the diseased spots has a somewhat metallic luster and the tissue just beneath is greenish.

On the plants the infection begins as small black spots, which gradually enlarge until the whole of the stem is rotted off. Frequently it extends up the stem to the surface of the soil (fig. 4). It

is important to remember that if black-rot potatoes are used for seed the plants coming from them will be likely to have black-rot.

All sweet-potato growers are well aware that black-rot sweet potatoes have a very disagreeable taste when cooked. Their sale has a bad effect upon the market, and they may be the means of carrying the disease into an uninfected locality.

CONTROL.

About the same control methods should be applied to black-rot as to stem-rot, particularly the preparation of the hotbed, the selection of seed potatoes, and crop rotation. If black-rot alone is concerned, the seed may be selected in the spring instead of in the fall; if selected in the fall, it should be picked over again in the spring and any potatoes with suspicious spots on them discarded.

The treatment of the soil with sulphur, lime, gypsum, or different fertilizers has little or no effect on the disease. Dipping the slips in a solution of Bordeaux mixture or in a lime-sulphur mixture just before setting them in the field does not prevent the disease, but has been found to injure the plants greatly.

DISTRIBUTION, PREVALENCE, AND LOSS.

Black-rot is known to occur in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and it is probable that it occurs wherever sweet potatoes are grown. Black-rot has been found on the following varieties: Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, Big-Stem Jersey, Red Bermuda, Miles Yam, White Yam, Southern Queen, Pierson, Early Red Carolina, Florida, Yellow Strassburg, Key West Yam, Red Jersey, Dahomey, Red Brazilian, Yellow Yam, Vineless Yam, and Georgia.

In all the regions mentioned the disease is prevalent on the plants or slips in the hotbed and on the potatoes in the storage houses in the winter; in fact, heavy losses are caused by this disease in storage houses, where it develops freely under favorable conditions and renders the potatoes unfit for consumption.

HOW BLACK-ROT IS DISSEMINATED.

In general, black-rot is disseminated in about the same way as stem-rot. Unlike stem-rot, however, black-rot spreads freely through the storage house under favorable conditions. Small flies and other insects carry the spores on their bodies from diseased to healthy potatoes, where, if conditions are favorable, a new infection takes place. Distribution in the storage house may also be brought about by the handling of potatoes when they are picked over and prepared for the market or by settling in the bins.

CAUSE OF BLACK-ROT.

Black-rot is caused by a fungus (*Sphaeronema fimbriatum*). It is a disease of the underground parts of the plant. Infection takes place through the roots, either coming from the soil after the plants are set in the field or by growing on the plants in the hotbed from diseased potatoes used for seed. Plants diseased so early in their life soon die, rarely producing any potatoes. This fungus, like many others of its kind, lives from one year to another on the dead vines or other decayed vegetable matter in the soil until it comes in contact with a sweet-potato plant.

FOOT-ROT (DIE-OFF).

Foot-rot appears first as small brown to black spots on the stem of the plant near the soil line. Its growth at first is very slow, but eventually it girdles the plant and extends up the stem 4 or 5 inches. Soon thereafter wilting of the plant begins, and round, black, rather numerous specks, just visible to the naked eye, appear in the diseased areas (fig. 5). These specks are the fruiting bodies of the fungus causing the disease. This disease progresses rather slowly and it is about midsummer or later before the plants begin to die off. In most instances no potatoes are found in the affected hills, though long vines may have been produced.

FIG. 5.—Sweet-potato foot-rot. The lower part of a sweet-potato plant killed by the foot-rot fungus.

The organism causing foot-rot may grow from an infected stem on to the roots and cause a brown, rather firm rot of the potato. Later, fruiting bodies standing close together develop on the surface in the form of pimplelike protuberances (fig. 6). Many wounds and bruises on potatoes in storage are infected with the foot-rot fungus.

FIG. 6.—Sweet-potato foot-rot. A sweet potato rotted by the foot-rot fungus. Note the fruiting bodies crowded together over the surface.

CONTROL.

The same control measures should be employed for this disease as for stem-rot and black-rot—namely, seed selection, the use of clean seed beds, and crop rotation.

DISTRIBUTION, PREVALENCE, AND LOSS.

Foot-rot is distributed in the same way as stem-rot and black-rot, through diseased soil, exchange of plants or seed potatoes, etc.

Foot-rot is known to occur in Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, and Missouri, and it is likely that it occurs elsewhere.

Owing to the fact that it is not so widely distributed, the total loss that may be attributed to this disease is much less than that due to black-rot and stem-rot. In localities where it does occur, however, it produces greater loss than either of those diseases. In certain parts of Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa it has been estimated to produce a loss of 50 per cent of the crop in one year.

CAUSE OF FOOT-ROT.

To the fungus causing foot-rot the name *Plenodomus destruens* has been given. Infection takes place primarily through the roots or underground parts of the plant, though during wet periods, when the growth is very luxuriant, diseased vines are sometimes found some distance from the hill. Like stem-rot and black-rot, infection takes place either in the field after the plants have been set out or in the hotbed by growing from diseased

potatoes on to the plants. Such plants, when set in the field, usually die early in the season, or at any rate seldom produce any potatoes. The growth of the fungus is very slow at first, and it is usually midsummer before field infections produce any marked injury. The organism advances along the stem to 4 or 5 inches above the soil line, turning the surface brown. About this time the vine wilts and the plant dies. In the diseased tissue pimply, domelike projections, just visible to the naked eye, can be seen scattered over the surface. The spores, borne in great numbers, escape from the projections and are carried by insects or other agencies to other plants, where new infections may result. The fungus may live for several years on the dead vines or other decayed vegetable matter, even where the sweet potato is not present. This enables it to remain much longer in the soil than would otherwise be the case. If a diseased plant produces potatoes the fungus often grows down the roots and infects the potatoes. Here it may remain dormant during the storage period, but will develop in the hotbed and infect the plants produced. Like stem-rot and black-rot, therefore, diseased seed potatoes give diseased plants, which in turn may produce diseased potatoes in the field By this means the disease may be carried along with the crop indefinitely.

SCURF (SOIL-STAIN, RUST, JERSEY MARK).

DESCRIPTION.

The scurf organism produces a brown discoloration of the surface of the underground parts of the sweet-potato plant (fig. 7). The discolored areas may take the form of spots of different sizes and shapes with no definite outline or there may be a uniform rusting of the entire surface of the potato. The fungus does not break the skin of the sweet potato, and is so superficial as to be scraped off easily by the finger nail.

CONTROL.

To control scurf the seed potatoes should be disinfected for 10 minutes in a solution made by dissolving 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate in 8 gallons of water. Soil or sand obtained from the woods or from fields where sweet potatoes have never been grown should be used in the hotbed. The plants should be set in new ground or ground never before used for sweet potatoes.

Scurf is worse on heavy soils and on soils containing a large quantity of organic matter, such as manure. Such soils should be avoided. It is likewise worse during a wet season and on low wet ground. The treatment of the soil with fungicides or fertilizers has not been found effective.

DISTRIBUTION, PREVALENCE, AND LOSS.

Scurf is very common, having been found in Arkansas, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, and Kansas, and on practically all varieties.

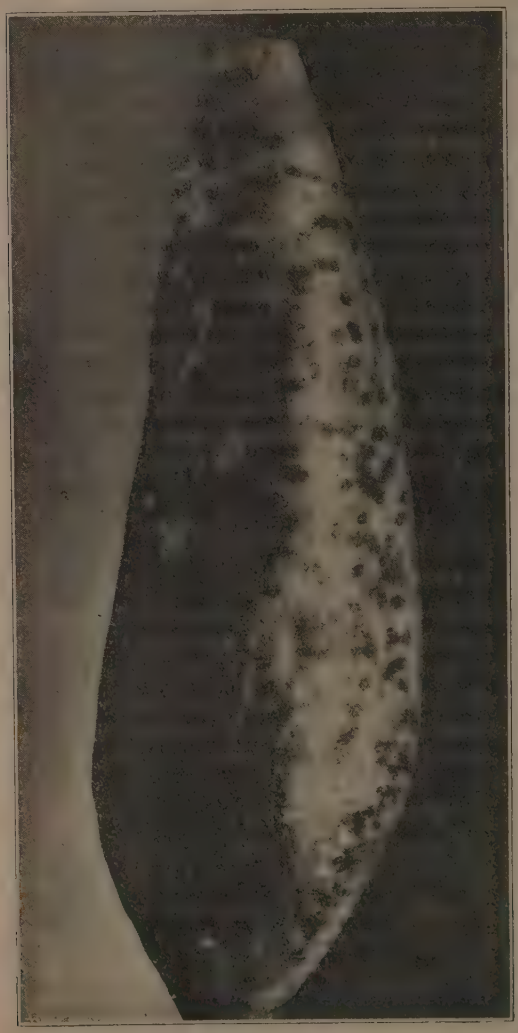

FIG. 7.—Sweet-potato scurf. A sweet potato showing discoloration caused by the scurf fungus.

The loss to the crop caused by scurf is perhaps small in comparison with some of the other more serious diseases; nevertheless, the actual financial loss throughout the country that can be attributed to this disease alone amounts to considerable. Scurfy potatoes do not command as high a price in the market as clean ones, though if otherwise sound they are just as good for food. The scurf, under favorable conditions, such as a relatively high humidity and temperature, continues to develop under storage conditions to a limited degree. It weakens the sweet potato, so that during periods when the storage house is rather dry the potato loses moisture and becomes shriveled and dried.

CAUSE OF SCURF.

Scurf is caused by a fungus (*Monilochaetes infuscans*). This organism lives through the winter on the potatoes in storage and on the decayed vines in the field. If infected potatoes are used for

seed, the fungus grows on the plants and is carried by them to the field. The organism produces no apparent injury to the plants in the hotbed or in the field, but it continues its growth and follows down the roots to the potatoes. It will grow for a considerable time on decayed vegetable matter in the soil in the absence of the sweet potato. Wet soils and soils containing a large quantity of organic matter are favorable to the disease. This fact has been recognized by many growers, and the disease is thought by them to be a stain caused by manure or organic matter.

FIG. 8.—Root-rot. A sweet potato showing the characteristic shriveling produced by the root-rot fungus.

ROOT-ROT.

DESCRIPTION.

Root-rot is best known as the Texas root-rot of cotton and alfalfa. The organism causing it gains access to the plants on the underground parts and spreads in both directions, invading the vines for 6 to 12 inches above the ground. It may enter the end of the potato or cause spots of varying sizes on the surface. In either case a firm brown rot is produced, resulting in the complete destruction of the potato (fig. 8). Above ground the growth is within the stem and may be detected by the brown discoloration produced. The organism lives from one season to the next in the soil on dead vegetable matter, or in the far South probably on growing winter crops. It is killed by hard freezing, and this alone probably restricts the disease to the Southern States.

CONTROL.

Root-rot is worse on black, poorly drained soil and during wet seasons. The disease is particularly difficult to control or eradicate because it grows on a great variety of plants. Deep, clean cultivation, aeration of the soil, and crop rotation, together with the careful selection of disease-free potatoes for seed, should be employed. Though the fungus attacks a great variety of plants, both wild and cultivated, it has not been known to injure corn or any of the cereals, and these crops should be used in the rotation.

DISTRIBUTION, PREVALENCE, AND LOSS.

Root-rot, so far as known, occurs only in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona. When the disease once gets into a field a whole crop may be destroyed. Large fields have been seen in which not more than 10 per cent of a crop was produced. Viewed from a distance, the field looked promising, but when harvested the potatoes were nearly all found to be destroyed by the fungus.

FIG. 9.—Section of a leaf of a sweet-potato plant showing the presence of a number of circular leaf-blight spots. Note the numerous black specks within the spots in which the spores are borne.

The disease may occasionally be observed as early as May or June, but it is in August that it becomes really serious. By this time the vines are well developed and the potatoes of considerable size. The disease from this time increases in severity, so that by September and October, when the potatoes are dug, it has practically destroyed a large percentage of the crop. It may occur in localized spots. Not all hills and not all the potatoes in a hill are completely destroyed, though fields have been examined where 90 per cent of the crop was lost.

CAUSE OF ROOT-ROT.

Root-rot is caused by a fungus (*Ozonium omnivorum*) which presumably lives from one season to the next by means of the hyphæ, which are brown, septate, and branched, the branching being nearly at right angles. The mycelia, or hyphæ, are produced on the surface in the form of grayish wefts or strands, which can be easily recognized with a hand lens by one familiar with the disease. Under the microscope the strands are seen to be composed of interwoven hyphæ of the root-rot fungus.

LEAF-BLIGHT.

Leaf-blight is caused by a fungus known as *Phyllosticta batatas*. It appears on the upper side of the leaf as roundish or angular spots, one-eighth to one-half an inch in diameter (fig. 9) and separated from the healthy tissue by a dark line. Inside this line is a strip of brownish tissue which has lost most of the green color. Still inside this ring is a circular area, much lighter in color, in which a number of black bodies are found. These black bodies, about the size of a pin point and just visible to the naked eye, may take a more or less circular arrangement, or they may be scattered indiscriminately within the spot. The bodies are slightly raised and rounded in a domelike manner and contain numerous colorless spores. So far as is known the fungus is not parasitic on any other plant; neither does it occur on other parts of the plant than the leaf. It is thought to live through the winter on the dead leaves. The disease occurs every year in the Southern States and attacks primarily the mature leaves.

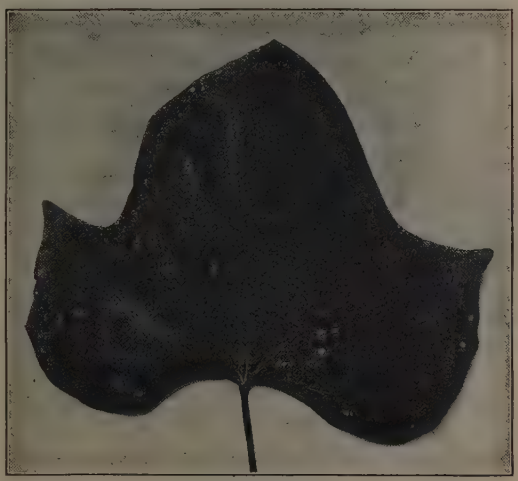

FIG. 10.—Leaf-spot. A leaf of a sweet-potato plant showing white spots caused by the leaf-spot fungus.

Leaf-blight occurs practically everywhere in the Southern States, but is less common as far north as New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois. The Phyllosticta leaf-blight has never been serious enough to require remedial measures.

LEAF-SPOT.

Leaf-spot, caused by *Septoria bataticola*, similar in general appearance to leaf-blight, occurs on sweet potatoes. The spots, one-fourth to one-eighth inch in diameter, scattered indiscriminately over the foliage (fig. 10), are white, surrounded with a brown border. Within these white areas one or more black specks, just visible to the naked eye, may be found. These specks contain numerous spores, which upon escaping are carried by insects or other agencies to other leaves, where a new infection may start. Like the organism causing leaf-blight, this fungus is not known to be parasitic on other plants or

other parts of the sweet potato. It probably winters over on the dead leaves in the field.

Leaf-spot is very widely distributed, having been collected in New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, and other States where sweet potatoes are grown. This disease is nowhere serious enough to require remedial measures.

WHITE-RUST (LEAF MOLD).

The first symptom of white-rust is a loss of the green color in indefinite spots on the under side of the leaf (fig. 11). Later, these spots become brown and covered with a whitish, viscid growth, which is finally more or less powdery. This white powdery mass is made up of numerous spores or reproductive bodies, which serve to start a new infection if they fall on another leaf and conditions are favorable, such as a high temperature and a relatively high humidity. Frequent rains and heavy dews are favorable to the spread of this disease. No great amount of harm results from the attack of this fungus, though it may sometimes produce swellings on the stems and petioles and cause malformations of the leaves. White-rust is widely distributed and occurs on a number of other plants, among them the wild morning-glories. This disease has never been serious enough to require remedial measures.

FIG. 11.—White-rust. A leaf of a sweet-potato plant showing the white-rust fungus.

White-rust is caused by a fungus known as *Albugo ipomoeae-panduranae*. It is more prevalent during wet seasons. It has been found in New Jersey, Iowa, Virginia, and Maryland, and probably occurs in many other States.

STORAGE ROTS.

SOFT-ROT.

Soft-rot, due to a mold known as *Rhizopus nigricans*, is one of the most destructive diseases in the sweet-potato storage house. The decay begins at one end of the potato and grows rapidly, requiring but a few days with high temperatures and a high relative humidity to destroy the entire potato. Usually soft-rot sets in soon after the potatoes are stored, and continues more or less throughout the storage period, depending largely upon the management of the house. The potatoes are first rendered soft, watery, and stringy. After decay and following the escape of moisture, the potatoes gradually become firm, hard, and brittle. Such dry potatoes are frequently referred to by the farmer as being affected with a dry rot, though in reality it is a dried soft-rot. If the skin is broken while it is still soft, the organism which causes the rot forms a moldy growth on the surface (fig. 12). One soft-rot potato may communicate the disease to numerous potatoes lying close to it. The spores of the black mold produced on the surface may be carried by flies to other potatoes in the same house or may be communicated to them by handling. On these, new infections may take place if the temperatures are sufficiently high and an abundance of moisture is present.

FIG. 12.—Soft-rot. A sweet potato showing the moldy growth of the fungus causing soft-rot.

RING-ROT (COLLAR ROT).

Ring-rot is caused by the same mold (*Rhizopus nigricans*) as soft-rot. It differs from soft-rot in that the decay begins at a point between the two ends instead of at the ends. From the point of infection the decay forms a ring or collar around the potato, while at the same time it extends slowly toward the two ends. Under conditions favorable to the mold the potato may be wholly destroyed. If, on the other hand, conditions unfavorable for its further development exist, such as a relatively low humidity and low temperatures, it may develop no further than to form around the potato a ring or collar (fig. 13), varying in width from 1 inch to 2 or 3 inches.

FIG. 13.—Ring-rot. A sweet potato showing ring-rot, frequently found in storage houses.

The losses sustained in storage from soft-rot and ring-rot amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The fungus causing soft-rot is the common bread mold. It is found everywhere and will grow on almost any decaying vegetable matter. It is, therefore, impossible to exclude it from storage houses. It generally gains an entrance to the potato through wounds and bruises made by rough handling. In the presence of an abundance of moisture and high temperatures, the fungus growing in the wounds destroys the potato.

BLACK-ROT.

Black-rot (caused by *Sphaeronema fimbriatum*), although a serious disease of the plants in the hotbed and in the field, as has already been shown, is a storage rot as well. The loss throughout the country caused by it in storage and in the field probably equals that of all the other diseases combined. When sweet potatoes are dug black-rot spots are comparatively rare, but it is likely that many potatoes are infected, the point of infection being so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. In the storage house, in the presence of comparatively high temperatures and a relatively high humidity, these spots gradually enlarge, and at the end of a month or two they have formed conspicuous, somewhat round sunken spots on the surface of the potato

(see fig. 3). Near the center of these spots are numerous flask-shaped fruiting bodies, from which exude myriads of small spores. These readily adhere to the bodies of insects and are carried to other potatoes, where infection takes place if sufficient moisture is present. The germs may also be scattered by workmen preparing potatoes for the market.

DRY-ROT.

This is another form of rot which generally begins at the end of the potato, producing a firm brown rot. It grows slowly, the potato finally becoming dry, hard, and mummified (fig. 14). Small domelike or pimplelike protuberances just visible to the naked eye finally cover the entire surface. If the skin is scraped slightly, the tissue beneath presents a coal-black, carbonaceous appearance. Several weeks are required under normal conditions for this organism to destroy a potato completely.

Dry-rot is caused by a fungus (known as *Diaporthe batatatis*). In the little domelike protuberances (fig. 14) on the surface are to be found myriads of colorless spores which serve to reproduce the fungus. The dry-rot fungus grows on the stems and vines above ground under field conditions, and it is here probably that potatoes become infected. It has on many occasions been found on the stems of young plants in hotbeds.

Dry-rot is widely distributed throughout the country and is frequently met with, but it can in no sense be regarded as one of the more serious storage troubles.

JAVA BLACK-ROT.

Java black-rot, so called because its discovery on potatoes grown from an importation from Java suggested that the disease might have been introduced from that country, is widely distributed in storage houses, but is more prevalent in the South.

The disease (caused by the fungus *Diplodia tubericola*) is strictly a storage trouble. It slowly renders the potatoes dry, hard, brittle, coal black within, and difficult to break (fig. 15). It is reproduced by brown 2-celled spores borne in more or less flask-shaped receptacles beneath the surface. When the surface of the potato is broken, these spore bodies are set free. The spores are at first colorless and one celled. The Java black-rot begins usually at the end and grows very slowly, requiring under normal storage conditions from 4 to 8 weeks to destroy a potato completely.

CHARCOAL ROT.

A rot of less economic importance occasionally found in the storage houses throughout the country likewise produces a black decay. This form of rot differs from others of a similar appearance by the production by the fungus of minute spherical resting bodies throughout the potato, rarely on the surface. These bodies

are coal black and stand mostly separated from each other. If the surface of the potato be opened carefully, these bodies can be seen with the naked eye buried in the tissue. Some shrinking and drying of the potato follow an invasion of this fungus. The total loss to the crop that might be attributed to this disease is comparatively small. It is caused by the fungus *Sclerotium bataticola*.

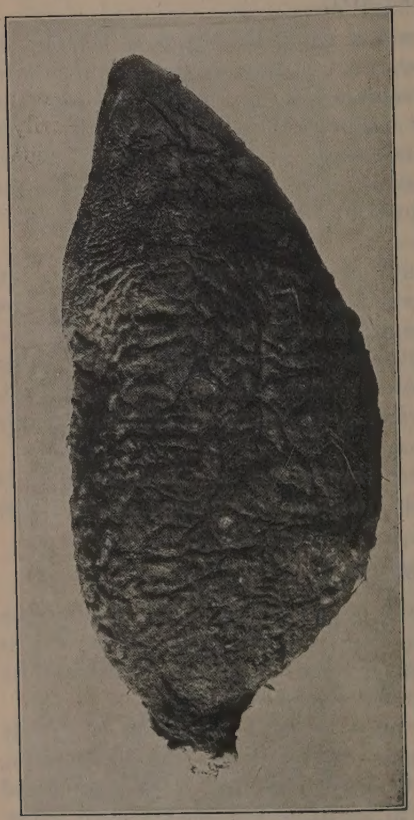

FIG. 14.—Dry-rot. A sweet potato showing the characteristic appearance of dry-rot. On the surface are domelike protuberances containing myriads of colorless spores which serve to reproduce the fungus.

FIG. 15.—Java black-rot. A sweet potato showing the dry, mummied condition produced by the fungus. Note the numerous pimplelike protuberances containing spores borne on the surface.

CONTROL OF STORAGE ROTS.

The United States could and would produce many more sweet potatoes if they could be marketed at a fair profit. One of the chief barriers to the extension of the industry is the inability of the farmers to keep the potatoes in storage so that they can be placed on the market in the winter, when prices are good. As a result most of the potatoes in the South are consumed locally or placed

on the market at digging time, when prices are low. Consequently few sweet potatoes go on the northern markets in the winter, and even in the South where they are grown they can not be obtained with any degree of certainty at that season of the year. It is believed that if storage methods and principles were better understood, more potatoes would be available for winter use and disposed of at a good price.

The success of the industry, however, does not depend on successful storage methods alone. There are several serious field diseases of the sweet potato, the best known of which are black-rot, stem-rot, and foot-rot. The storage of black-rot potatoes must necessarily result in heavy loss, since the disease spreads rapidly throughout the bins. Stem-rot, on the other hand, does not produce any marked decay in storage, but it may open the way for storage-rot organisms to enter the potato. It therefore becomes imperative that the elimination of the field diseases must supplement a well-regulated system of storage.

Great care should be exercised in handling sweet potatoes not to bruise them any more than necessary. The bruises made by rough handling open the way for storage-rot organisms to enter. A farmer would never think of handling apples, oranges, or any of the fruits in the way that sweet potatoes are handled, yet a barrel of good sweet potatoes often will bring as much on the market as a barrel of good apples, and frequently more, and sweet potatoes bruise even more readily than apples.

It is likely that if sweet potatoes were handled with the same care and intelligence as apples, little difficulty would be experienced in keeping them in storage.

After the potatoes are well dried in the field they should be carefully laid in an open crate holding about a bushel and hauled to the storage house. They should not be poured out of this crate into a bin, but stored in the crate itself. The use of crates permits the free circulation of air among the potatoes, a condition which can not be obtained if they are piled in a bin. The crate has an added advantage in that by its use as many potatoes can be taken out for the market during the winter as are desired without disturbing the remainder. Sweet potatoes will not stand frequent handling, and for that reason it is unwise to disturb a pile or bin unless they are all marketed at the same time. The use of crates would eliminate this danger.

DIGGING AND HANDLING.

Potatoes intended for storage should be dug as late in the fall as is consistent with weather conditions. This is usually just preceding frost. Frozen potatoes will not keep well, and it is likely that a heavy frost will injure them to some extent. It is advisable, too,

after a heavy frost to cut the vines at once and dig. It is believed that warm, dry, sunny weather preceding a frost is better for all concerned than a period a little later in the season following a frost. To wait too long may mean that in order to avoid freezes the potatoes must be dug during bad weather. After digging, the potatoes should be allowed to dry as long in the sun as weather conditions and farm operations will permit. On a very hot day, however, it would be desirable to hurry the potatoes to the shade after their surfaces have been dried in the sun.

THE STORAGE HOUSE AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

While sweet potatoes sometimes keep well when stored in banks with hay and earth thrown over them, this system is not as reliable as a storage house. For full details on storing and marketing sweet potatoes, the reader is referred to Farmers' Bulletin 970 of the United States Department of Agriculture. During the digging period and for 10 days or two weeks thereafter, the temperature of the house should be maintained at about 80° to 85° F. This will assist in curing the potatoes and driving off surplus moisture. Ventilators should be so arranged and manipulated that the moisture given off by the potatoes will be carried out of the house. After about two weeks at a temperature of 80° to 85° F., the temperature should be lowered gradually to about 50° to 55° F. and maintained there through the storage period. During the winter the house should be watched as regards temperature and moisture. If any moisture is accumulating, it should be gotten rid of by opening the ventilators at the top and admitting dry air from below. This should be done on a dry day when the outside temperature is about the same as that of the storage house. The essentials in the management of the storage house are to keep it dry and maintain the temperature as near 50° to 55° F. as possible.

In the fall, just before the sweet potatoes are put in storage, the storage house or cellar should be disinfected thoroughly, in order to get rid of the numerous storage-rot germs left there from the previous crop. Any one of several efficacious methods may be employed. The house may be sprayed with a solution made by dissolving 1 pound of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water or with a solution of formaldehyde made by mixing 1 pint of formalin (40 per cent) in 30 gallons of water. In about 24 hours the house should be sprayed a second time. Similar results may be obtained by whitewashing the storage house or cellar, or, better yet, by making up a barrel of winter-strength lime-sulphur solution, 15 pounds of sulphur boiled until dissolved with 7½ pounds of stone lime and then the whitewash added to the mixture. A second coat of whitewash will not be necessary.

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